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ST. GEORGE
Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health,
AND OF THE
Sanitary Inspector.

BRISTOL:
Edward Everard, Printer, Tailors' Court, Broad Street.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health,

1894.

To the St. George Urban Sanitary Authority.

Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit to you the Annual Report for the Parish of St. George for the year 1894.

The calculations in all the subjoined statistical tables are based on an estimated population of 41,000 for the middle of the year.

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year were 1,445, giving a rate per thousand of 35·2, as compared with 38·5 for 1893, and 30.6 for the the thirty-three large towns of England and Wales.

The excess of births over deaths during the year 1894 (the natural increase of population) is 805.

DEATHS.

640 deaths were registered during the year, giving a general death-rate of 15·6 per thousand living, as compared with 16·6 for 1893, and 18·1 for the thirty-three large towns.

The following table shews the death-rate for the past five years:—

1890	...	...	18·4
1891	...	...	18·1
1892	...	...	17·8
1893	...	...	16·6
1894	...	...	**15·6**

ZYMOTIC DEATH-RATE.

The Zymotic Death-rate for 1894 is 2·7, compared with 2·4 for the thirty-three large towns. The death-rate from diseases belonging to this class ranged throughout the year from 0·8 in April, November and December, to 4·2 in May and July, and 6·8 in June, during which latter months a large number of deaths resulted from measles and whooping cough.

INFANTILE DEATH-RATE.

Of the total deaths, 236 were of infants under one year of age, equivalent to an infantile death-rate of 16·3. In other words, of every 1,000 children born during the year 1894, 163 died before reaching the age of twelve months. This is greatly in excess of the infant mortality averaged by the thirty-three large towns, which for 1894 was 152. Further, of the whole 640 deaths at all ages, there was recorded the large number of 372, or considerably more than half, as having occured amongst children under five years of age. Of the 236 deaths amongst children under one year of age, 74 were due to such causes as "premature birth" and

" congenital debility," the result largely, no doubt, of marriage amongst persons physically unfit to undertake the healthy propagation of their species, whose progeny must necessarily inherit the debilitated constitutions of their parents, rendering them ill-adapted to strive in " the vast battle-field of life " even at the earliest stages of the fight. This, combined with parental ignorance as to the proper method of feeding these young children, the employment of young married women in factories (with the resulting increase in the proportion of artificially-fed infants), and the neglect consequent upon the social circumstances of the individuals, tends to produce the excessive infant mortality which medical officers of health in industrial localities are forced to record. It is a cruel law of Nature, which we in these thickly-populated poorer districts must ever observe, that the number of children seems always to be in the inverse ratio to the means for supporting them. Can it be that Nature, faultlessly just, but knowing neither pity nor remorse, does by means of such excessive infantile mortality, though thereby adding sorrow to antecedent suffering, but strive to adjust that balance she is ever endeavouring to preserve in all things. But such deaths are surely largely preventible; and though, while social and legislative conditions remain as they are, we can do little to prevent those early and physically unsuitable marriages—which will doubtless continue to take place,—yet I venture to think that much might be done in educating the poorer classes to better methods of rearing their offspring, when medical men would see fewer cases of young children "gradually pining away," and " convulsions "—that dire result of improper feeding—would appear less frequently upon the death register.

The following table will show the various ages at which deaths occured:—

Under 12 months	236
From 1 to 5 years	136
From 5 to 15 years	25
From 15 to 25 years	30
From 25 to 65 years	142
From 65 years and upwards ...	71
Total ...	640

Chief Causes of Death, and Prevalence of Special Diseases.

SMALLPOX.

This disease, of which a large number of cases occured during the last eight months of 1893, continued to be prevalent during the first three months of last year and then gradually died out. The largest number of cases occured in February, viz., 19. In all 33 cases were notified during the year, six of which had a fatal termination. Of these six deaths one was of an unvaccinated infant of six weeks old, three were of persons over 40 years of age, and one of a male at age of 27. Of the five adults two shewed vaccination marks, one had never been vaccinated, while in the other two fatal cases vaccination was said to have been done in infancy, but no marks were visible. In the case of the two persons shewing vaccination marks who died, the one was of intemperate habits, while the strength of the other had been reduced by an attack of influenza and bronchitis immediately previous to the onset of Smallpox. In all, 45 cases of this description came under my personal observation during the recent epidemic. Of these, 34 occured amongst persons who had been vaccinated in infancy or early life, and two of the cases terminated fatally, giving a death-rate of 5·8 per cent. The remaining 11 cases were classed as "not vaccinated, or vaccination doubtful, no marks visible," and of these 4 died, the mortality rate amongst this class of cases being thus 36·3 per cent. It is of some interest to note that in two of the families in which Smallpox broke out, one member of each refused to be re-vaccinated, and in both cases these individuals were the only other members of the family to be attacked, although the household in one of these instances numbered ten. In another case in which the disease occured, re-vaccination, although offered and urged, was persistently refused by the non-affected members of the family, and it was only when the third person was striken that the offer of re-vaccination was accepted by those still unattacked, and no other case thereafter occured in this particular household. Each case of Smallpox is as soon as practicable after receiving the notification, personally investigated, and the necessary precautions taken to prevent its further spread; and it is a matter for gratification that in so few cases were more than one member of a family attacked; indeed, in no instance in which re-vaccination of the non-affected members of the household was performed did a second case occur.

SCARLET FEVER.

This disease was very prevalent throughout the whole of the year, 175 cases having been notified by various medical practitioners. The epidemic was however for the most part of a mild type, only four cases having had a fatal result. There can be no doubt that the very mildness of the epidemic was responsible for its prevalence, causing the parents to disregard the exercise of precautions against the spread of infection. It is difficult to make parents realize the serious risk of infection that exists to others from cases where the symptoms have been so slight that the child has scarcely to be kept a single day in bed, and the result is that the precautions which they promise faithfully to observe are gradually relaxed, and it is therefore no uncommon thing to find a child, freely peeling, playing amongst other members of the same family or the children of the neighbourhood. But amongst the poorer inhabitants, whose means of accommodation are by no means in proportion to the number to be accommodated, any attempt at home-isolation of infectious cases is useless, and I must repeat here what I have already on several occasions alluded to in my monthly reports, that until hospital accommodation is provided for the isolation of those cases of infectious disease where, from the nature of the surroundings, complete home-isolation is impossible, we cannot hope to combat on fair terms with epidemics of this kind. The circumstances under which many of these cases occur, are such as to render our efforts to secure complete isolation a hopeless failure, and the Notification Act becomes in these cases, as far as its practical results are concerned, a dead letter.

DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.

Fifteen cases of the former affection and five of the latter were notified during the year. Five deaths resulted from Diphtheria and two from Membranous Croup. It is satisfactory to find that during the past year the number of cases of these affections has shewn a very marked decrease, both in regard to the proportion of cases and fatal results. This is the more gratifying in that the tendency of recent years has been towards a steadily increasing Diphtheria mortality, and this especially in towns, of which tendency London affords ample proof, where within the past few years the disease has increased by leaps and bounds, and the mortality rate from this cause assumed alarming proportions. The new Antitoxine treatment of this disease may perhaps do much towards diminishing the number of fatal cases, but the treatment is as yet on its trial only, and a correct estimate of its value as a cure for Diphtheria cannot yet be arrived at. In most of the cases notified, certain sanitary defects existed on the premises, these for the most part being defective drains, and where any such defects were discovered, they were at once remedied.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Ten cases of Enteric Fever were notified during the year, but no deaths resulted. This is eminently satisfactory, and speaks volumes for the general sanitary condition of the district. Only two of the cases were traceable to a common cause, a well which had become polluted by an adjoining drain. The water on examination was found to be highly contanimated and quite unfit for drinking purposes. The well was immediately closed and replaced by "Company's" water. The other cases were isolated ones, occurring in various parts of the parish, and one of these was reasonably supposed by the Medical Attendant to have been contracted at a neighbouring watering-place where similar cases had occurred.

DIARRHŒA.

For the most part, the type of this disease was that known as "Infantile," for of the nineteen deaths resulting from this cause, eighteen were of children under 5 years of age.

WHOOPING COUGH.

This affection became epidemic in a very virulent degree during the earlier months of the year, and caused the large number of 58 deaths. At present a Medical Officer of Health has no control over its spread, and as in the case of Measles, little or no attempt is made to isolate cases of this affection, yet it is regarded by the profession as the most fatal of all children's diseases, and is highly infectious in character. The mortality from this cause is mainly due to the want of care during the progress of the disease; exposure to inclement weather, setting up pulmonary complications which tend to a fatal termination. Of the 58 deaths, 57 were of children under 5 years of age.

MEASLES.

Caused 27 deaths, and the incidence of this disease was mainly confined to the earlier months of the year.

PHTHISIS.

Fifty deaths resulted from this cause, 47 of which were of persons over five years of age. The large and increasing number of deaths from year to year caused by Phthisis or Consumption as it is popularly called, and the increased evidence of its infective character, has led many to advocate its inclusion amongst the notifiable diseases, and while isolation in hospital and similar precautions which are necessary in other infectious diseases are neither applicable nor advisable in the case of consumption; still, an early knowledge of its existence might reasonably be expected to tend towards the more general adoption of such precautions as might prevent at least those in attendance upon the individual affected by the disease from in turn acquiring it, one sad instance of which came under my observation during the past year. The disease being mainly transmittable from person to person by means of the dried expectoration, the precautions referred to take the form of careful destruction of all expectoration by means of disinfectants—the disinfection of handkerchiefs used by such persons, and the disinfection of houses after fatal cases, together with advice to such persons against indiscriminate expectoration in the streets and public places. Although it is doubtful whether the notification of all cases of Phthisis is practicable, there can be no question as to the desirability of persons affected with the disease taking the precautions referred to, both in their own houses and in public places, and it is reasonable to expect that by this means the remarkable and striking persistency with which Phthisis claims its victims from year to year might be greatly checked.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of Notifications received during the year was 279, distributed as follows :

Smallpox 33 (plus one notified as such which on investigation was found not to be Smallpox) ; Scarlet Fever, 175 ; Diphtheria, 15 ; Erysipelas, 36 ; Membranous Croup, 5 ; Puerperal Fever, 4 ; Enteric Fever, 10.

It is somewhat doubtful whether much good results from the notification of Erysipelas. It may be that there is some connection between the sanitary defects occasionally found and the occurrence of this disease, but as a matter of experience one seldom finds more than one case at a time in a house, and it has certainly never been my experience to encounter Erysipelas in an epidemic form.

SMALLPOX HOSPITAL.

The facilities afforded by the Hospital for securing the proper isolation of the cases of Smallpox, I am confident did much to prevent the further spread of the disease. Several of the cases occurred in houses where home isolation would have been an absolute impossibility, and the prompt removal of these cases, together with immediate re-vaccination of the remaining members of the family, had the effect to which I have already referred, namely, that in no single instance where these precautions were taken did a second case occur. The advantages of Hospital isolation are being daily more fully recognised both by the profession and the public generally, and should we have to encounter another Smallpox epidemic as extensive as the recent one, it will be necessary to take some steps for increasing the Hospital accommodation. With this in view I consulted with your Surveyor, and plans were drawn for extending the present Hospital so as to provide 40 beds, together with the usual administrative departments, which I believe would amply meet the demands of even a more serious epidemic than the recent one.

STEAM DISINFECTOR.

At present we are indebted to the Bristol Sanitary Authority for the use of their Steam Disinfector, but as this has at times been found to be highly inconvenient, especially during the thick of the small-pox epidemic, it would be well if your Authority would take steps to provide one for your own uses. In the plans above referred to provision was made whereby such a disinfector could be erected in the proximity of the hospital.

DRAINAGE.

The completion of the extensive sewerage scheme now in progress will provide efficient drainage for a very large section of the parish where such facilities are much needed. There will then remain only those parts of the parish known as Meg Thatcher's Green and Quarry, Burchall's Green, and Clay Bottom, which are still without efficient drainage, and I trust this is a work which will be taken in hand by your Authority at no very distant date.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply of St. George is mainly derived from the Bristol Water Works Company, but owing to situation and distance from the main supply a very large number of houses, especially in the Crews Hole and Whiteshill districts, derive their water supply from private wells, while in some cases even rain water is used for drinking and culinary purposes, but the number of these is steadily decreasing. During the year a considerable number of polluted wells were dealt with, and in one case only was it necessary to have a magistrate's order to close the well; in all other cases it was sufficient to point out to the owners the great danger of using contaminated water to induce them to adopt the Company's supply.

UNINHABITABLE DWELLINGS & OVERCROWDING.

From time to time throughout the year cases coming under both of these headings had to be dealt with. Along with your Sanitary Inspector I made, early in the year, a house to house visitation of Moorfields Square and Place, with the result that we were able to effect very great sanitary improvements therein, and it is a matter for satisfaction that the owners of the property in these places so unhesitatingly carried out the suggestions made to them. Various houses in other parts of the parish had to be condemned as unfit for human habitation, and on several occasions I had to report to you very flagrant cases of over-crowding. A more detailed statement of these will be found in the accompanying report of your Sanitary Inspector.

NUISANCES FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

In my monthly report for April I took occasion to refer in detail to the old vexed question of the disagreeable odours emanating from the various chemical works at Crews Hole, and I may be permitted to quote here some of the remarks I then made and the conclusions I arrived at. "The complaints which one hears most commonly have reference to the unpleasantness of the odours and the destruction to vegetation which these vapours are alleged to cause, rather than to the effect direct or indirect which they have upon the health of the people. It is however upon this latter point as coming more immediately within my province that I desire to make these remarks. One of the most important of the gases which escape into the atmosphere from certain of these works, and one which is highly destructive to vegetation is hydrochloric acid. Now as you are aware the limit fixed by the Alkali Act, beyond which any escape of hydrochloric acid renders the manufacturer liable to a penalty, is 5 per cent. of the amount generated, and by an amended Act of 1874 it was further made penal to allow air passing up the chimneys of the works to carry with it more than two-tenths of a grain of this acid. In the process of manufacture, accidental breakages in the plant or some negligence on the part of the workmen may occasionally permit of low level escapes of this and other gases, but we may take it that as it is to the interest of the manufacturer to do so, every possible care is taken to prevent such escapes, and that their occurrence is only occasional, and may be left out of consideration as a factor in aerial pollution. I am informed by Dr. Fryer, Her Majesty's Inspector under the

Alkali Act, for the district of the South-west of England and South Wales, that the amount of vapour escaping into the atmosphere in this neighbourhood is on the whole below the limit fixed by the Act, and that the few excessive escapes discovered in the course of his tests were satisfactorily accounted for and remedied without delay. I have endeavoured to obtain an approximate estimate of the death-rate of what we may consider the Crews Hole district specially, so that we may compare it with the death-rate of the parish as a whole, and I am indebted to Mr. Henry Hodge, Assistant Overseer, for the following estimate of the population of the district coming more immediately under the influence of the vapours from the Crews Hole Works. Mr. Hodge says: "The number of houses in the Netham, Crews Hole, and Whiteshill portion of the parish at the present time is 538. I estimate the population of the same district to be 2,500." During the year 1893 the death-rate of the parish as a whole was 16·6 per 1000, and the death-rate of the district mentioned was 10 per 1000. Further, of the 100 cases of infectious diseases notified during the present year (1894) only 6 resided in the Crews Hole district, and while 44 cases of Scarlet Fever have been notified throughout the parish up till the present time (end of April) since January 1st, none have been found in the district under consideration.

To these remarks let me now supplement the following statistics for the whole year 1894.

Of the 278 cases of infectious diseases notified during the year only 12 were found in the Crews Hole area, where—as in proportion to population, the district was entitled to 14, and while 175 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the whole year 1894, only five of these cases occurred in the area under consideration, as compared with ten, which by virtue of population we were entitled to expect to find. The death-rate of the parish as a whole during the past year was, as mentioned in the beginning of the report, 15·6; that of the Crews Hole district shewed the favourable comparative rate of 14 per 1000 of population.

These statistics seem to warrant the conclusion I arrived at in the April report referred to, that "however unpleasant these odours occasionally are—and we cannot but admit their unpleasantness—and however destructive they may be to vegetation, we have, at least so far as I can discover, no evidence to shew that they are in any way prejudicial to the health of the people."

JAMES YOUNG, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Annual Report

OF

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

DECEMBER 31st, 1894.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my First Annual Report of the Sanitary Work executed by your Inspectors during the past year, ending December 31st, 1894.

A reference to the table appended will show the amount of work done, the nature and total number of nuisances abated during the year.

The total number of complaints received and attended to amounted to 201.

The total number of nuisances abated amounted to 4,676.

The total number of preliminary notices served to abate nuisances amounted to 1,019.

It was only necessary to serve 32 formal notices for the abatement of nuisances; and in only ONE case has it been necessary to apply for magisterial aid, that case being a "polluted well."

BAKEHOUSES.

I regret to say I found on my appointment the provisions of the Acts relating to Bakehouses being kept in a cleanly state and free from effluvia had not been enforced, nor had they been visited for over a period of two years.

There are 44 Bakehouses within the parish, only one of these being in the basement. The provisions of these Acts have now been enforced, and periodical visits are now made at least once a month. All bakehouses have been thoroughly lime-washed and cleansed in accordance with the regulations. It is found that a great improvement is taking place through this systematic inspection during the past 10 months.

It will give you some idea as to the sanitary condition of some of the bakehouses when I mention that in one case I found a closet inside a bakehouse and in close proximity to the ovens; a full and overflowing cesspool in another; and in one case the walls were black with smoke, and three inches of dirt on the paving of bakehouse.

Besides the three instances referred to above one has been effectually lighted and ventilated; and in another the floor has been relaid with hard impervious paving, besides the periodical lime-washing secured at each bakehouse.

I hope at a future period to be able to report more favourably on these bakehouses.

Total number of visits to Bakehouses, 268.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 40 Registered Slaughter-houses within the parish, of these 18 have lapsed; the others have been regularly inspected, and the bye-laws relating to periodical lime-washing, cleansing, the removal of blood and garbage, &c., strictly enforced. I find many of the premises licensed as slaughter-houses, badly-situated, in cramped positions, and in close proximity to dwelling-houses ; but in the majority of instances the premises are now fairly kept clean, and point to the value of constant and careful supervision.

Three slaughter-houses have been remodelled during the year. Only four notices had to be served upon occupiers of slaughter-houses, the majority complied on verbal notice being given.

Total number of visits to Slaughter-houses, 217.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS' ORDER.

These orders had not been strictly enforced during the past years, as I find the great percentage of milk purveyors, &c., not registered. I have had some difficulty in convincing the persons engaged in these respective trades of the necessity of being registered. I have now had some notices printed calling their attention to the above Order, stating the penalty to which they are liable, &c. Although notice has been served upon a large number, there is still a laxity in complying.

There are 56 persons registered for the sale of milk, but I find a large number have given up the sale.

Seven persons have been registered during the past three months, when a systematic inspection of milk-shops, &c., was commenced.

Total number of visits to Milk-shops, &c., 175.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATION ACT, AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION ACT.

During the past year the work under these Acts has been exceptionally heavy, owing to the epidemic of Small-pox at the beginning of the year, and the epidemic of Scarlet Fever in the Autumn.

The total number of cases notified and investigated has been 279 during the past year. In all cases the sanitary arrangements of the houses are examined and drains tested, and the schools and works visited if necessary.

Disinfectants have been supplied to every house in which an infectious case occurs.

The rooms and contents have been disinfected in every case of small pox, scarlet fever and diptheria.

The total number of cases notified, 279.

The total number of rooms disinfected, 240.

HOUSE TO HOUSE INSPECTION.

In accordance with the resolution passed by your Board, on my appointment in March, 1894, "To have a house-to-house inspection throughout the parish," this has been carried out as far as possible, although a great deal has to be accomplished before the entire parish shall have been thus visited. The total number of streets visited are 73, and the total number of houses, 2412.

In every case particulars are asked as to living and sleeping accommodation, number of inmates, w.c. accommodation, drainage, water supply, or any nuisance ; drains tested if necessary, and a careful inspection of each house.

It shows the need of this inspection when I mention 43 per cent. of the sanitary arrangements were found defective in these houses which have been thus visited during the past year. The overcrowding cases are small, we had only 9 overcrowding nuisances to abate, all of which have complied.

The average number of inmates in each house I find is 5·6.

I may say in passing that the work of house-to-house inspection, and the abatement of the various nuisances have gone hand in hand. Most of the nuisances abated have been structural alterations.

In all cases where alterations are made for the abatement of nuisances, the work is supervised. This supervision takes up a great deal of time, but it ensures the work being carried out in accordance with notice served, and more care is required on the part of the workmen.

The Asphyxiator, for drain testing, which has been recently acquired by your Board, has proved invaluable in finding defects in drains, and also in testing new work before being covered up.

House-to-House Inspection has taken place in the following streets :—

Arley Terrace
Avonvale Road
Albert Street
Arthur Street
Barnes Street
Blackswarth Road
Bishop Street
Bright Street (part)
Brenner Street
Belmont Street
Bethel Road
Bell Hill Road
Burchells Green Road

Brooks Row (part)
Cattybrook Street
Clifton Street
Cobden Street
Canon Street
Chapter Street
Crofts End
Co-operation Road (part)
Clay Hill ,,
Chaplin Road ,,
Charles Street ,,
Church Street ,,
Crews Hole ,,

Clouds Hill Road (part)
Croyden Street
Corbett Street (part)
Derby Street
Deacon Street
Dean Lane
Dean Street
Devon Road (part)
Foster Street
Gladstone Street
Gordon Road
High Street
Heber Street
Heron Road
Hudd's Vale Road
John Street (part)
Jean Street
Knapp's Lane (part)
Lypiatt Lane
Lewin Street
Lambs Hill
Moorfield Square
Meg Thatcher's Green
Mary Street
Morten Street (part)
Netham Road
Owen Street
Procter Street
Plummer's Hill Road (part)
Redfield Road (part)
Reformatory Road
Rodney Lane (part)
Sydenham Road
Shaftesbury Terrace
Soundwell Road (part)
Sherbourne Street ,,
Summerhill Road ,,
Thomas Street
Two Mile Hill Road
Unity Street
Villiers Road (part)
Victoria Road
Whites Hill Road
Whiteway Road
Week's Hill (part)
Worsley Street (part)

The following is a Summarized List of Works and Nuisances abated, which were detected on making this systematic House-to-House Inspection.

TOTAL number of complaints received and attended	**201**
,, ,, houses and premises visited ...	**2412**
,, ,, notices served to abate nuisances	**1019**
,, ,, revisits to secure completion of work	**5663**
TOTAL Drains entirely relaid, trapped, &c.	**245**
Drains partially relaid, trapped, &c.	**167**
New pans and traps fitted...	**1021**
Intercepting traps and drains ventilated	**14**
Yard gullies provided	**245**
Bell and D traps removed from yards and replaced by gullies	**933**
Sinks disconnected from drains and closets and made to discharge in the open air over gullies	**643**
Old mason built drains condemned	**87**

Closets removed from inside dwelling-houses ...	3
Closets provided with flushing apparatus... ...	4
Additional closets provided	17
Closets provided with efficient light and ventilation	15
Foul closets cleansed and repaired	37
Cesspools condemned and replaced by proper drainage	53
Cesspools cleansed and emptied	37
Dirty and dilapitated houses cleansed and repaired	15
Defective roofs repaired	31
Houses supplied with Company's water	38
Wells closed	12
Houses closed as unfit for human habitation ...	4
Back yards paved	32
Offensive deposits removed	8
Brick and cement sinks replaced by glazed stoneware sinks	35
Defective rain-water pipes and spouting repaired	31
Overcrowding nuisances abated	9
Receptacles provided and built for manure ...	3
Stables drained	2
Pigs removed	3
Closets rebuilt	5
Smoke nuisances abated	1
Other nuisances abated	43
TOTAL	4676

I remain, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. CROFTS,

Assoc. San. Inst., Inspector of Nuisances.

K^2 3

(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS

during the Year 1894, in the St. George Urban Sanitary District, classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Mortality from all causes, at subjoined ages.								Mortality from subjoined causes, distinguishing Deaths of Children under 5 years of age.																					
									1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
													Fevers.																	
(a)	At all ages. (b)	Under 1 year. (c)	1 and under 5. (d)	5 and under 15. (e)	15 and under 25 (f)	25 and under 65. (g)	65 and upwards. (h)	(i)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All other Diseases.	TOTAL
THE WHOLE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE	640	236	136	25	30	142	71	Under 5	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	57	18	1	0	3	118	0	0	145	376
								5 upwds.	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	47	47	41	7	107	264
TOTALS ...	640	236	136	25	30	142	71	Under 5	1	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	57	18	1	0	3	118	0	0	145	376
								5 upwds.	5	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	47	47	41	7	107	264

K^2 11

(B)

Table of Population, Births, and of New Cases of Infectious Sickness,

coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the Year 1894, in the St. George Urban Sanitary District; classified according to Diseases, Ages, and Localities.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of the Statistics; Public Institutions being shown as separate localities.	Population at all Ages.		Registered Births.	Aged under 5 or over 5.	New Cases of Sickness in each Locality coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health.													Number of such Cases Removed from their Homes in the several Localities for Treatment in Isolation Hospital.												
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
									Fevers.													Fevers.								
(a)	Census, 1891. (b)	Estimated to middle of 1894. (c)	(d)	(e)	Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.			Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued.	Relapsing.	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.		
THE WHOLE PARISH OF ST. GEORGE		41,000	1,445	Under 5	33	175	15	5	0	10	0	0	4	0	36	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	--
				5 upwds.																										
TOTALS ...		41,000	1,445	Under 5	33	175	15	5	0	10	0	0	4	0	36	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
				5 upwds.																										